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ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 20,033 號三十九零萬二第 日六廿月九年戌壬 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1932. 二拜禮 號四十月一十年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

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8.00 " " " " " " " "	10
10.00 " " " " " " " "	15
11.30 " " " " " " " "	15
12.30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	15
2.30 " " " " " " " "	15
4.00 " " " " " " " "	10
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " " " " " " "	10
11.15 " " " " " " " "	15
12.00 noon " " " " " " " "	10
1.00 p.m. " " " " " " " "	15
4.00 " " " " " " " "	10
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DOWN TRAINS	
Stations	Local
CANTON (Yai Sha Tsai)	dep. 7.15
SHEN LUNG	dep. 7.25
Sham Chun	dep. 7.35
Shingchi	dep. 7.45
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 7.55
Tai Po	dep. 8.05
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 8.15
Shingchi	dep. 8.25
Sham Chun	dep. 8.35
SHEN LUNG	dep. 8.45
CANTON (Yai Sha Tsai)	arr. 8.55
UP TRAINS	
Stations	Local
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 8.15
Tai Po	dep. 8.25
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 8.35
Shingchi	dep. 8.45
Sham Chun	dep. 8.55
SHEN LUNG	dep. 9.05
CANTON (Yai Sha Tsai)	arr. 9.15

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shingchi, except on Sundays and Public Holidays,
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given to the guard at Kowloon.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

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Sha Tau Kok	dep. 7.45	11.30	8.30	10.15
Sha Tau Kok	arr. 8.40	12.25	8.15	7.15

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the times mentioned in this
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THE FAIR OF HANOI. A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The first Fair was held in Indo-China, on lines similar to the Lyons Fair in 1918: it was opened on December the 15th and closed 14 days later. It was meant to be an experiment. Many expected a failure; in fact it was quite a success and showed that the country, especially Tonkin, had made great improvements and that both the native and European industries were rapidly progressing. It meant also a change in the ideas of the natives: interest in business to which they used to be so averse.

The 1910 fair was a new step forward. It was more business-like than the former, without side shows; and it was no longer exclusively a samples fair.

In 1920 the fair proved so popular with everybody and so useful to trade and industry that it could be considered as a well established institution. Besides, the capital invested in the different buildings as well as in running expenses and in an active propaganda amounted to over \$150,000.

It came, therefore, as a surprise to everybody when it was decided by the Governor-General not to hold a fair in 1921. The reason given was that the fair had been so far run by officials, and the Government wanted those officials to devote all their energy and time, for a year or two, to the preparation of the Marseilles Colonial Exhibition.

The merchants and manufacturers, the Chambers of Commerce and all newspapers strongly opposed that measure and kept protesting until at last the Governor-General understood he had blundered. Governor Long then decided not only to re-establish the Fair for 1922, but to take its management from the hands of officials and to entrust it to the care of business people. A committee was formed between the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture and other elected bodies which took the matter in hand in a most business-like manner in June last.

Instant success was their reward. Before they had entered into possession of the premises and had time to see their way and start advertising, the greater number of the stands were booked, mostly by natives, in spite of the fact that the price had been increased. This was quite unexpected. It had even been said by leading Annamites that the sheep-like natives would never dream of participating in the Fair unless led by their shepherds: the officials. Well! the flock did not even wait for a sign of the shepherds: the pupils did not want a hint from their school-masters. So anxious were they to show what they were able to do, that when European merchants came, like the hare of the fable, to book their stands, which, in former years, they did not need troubling about till the last month, they found that the native tourists had got the start of them.

A considerable increase of the premises was necessary. The Governor-General then increased the colony's grant to the Fair; so did the head of the Tonkin Protectorate and the Hanoi Municipal Council. A new set of 21 large brick and concrete stands was built; but the new stands were booked in a few hours and forty more were asked for in a few days. The Governor-General was quite struck by the confidence shown by the people in the committee and considered it a sign of the times and a sufficient reason to make a new grant. This, with the prepaid part of the rent for stands and location of grounds, made it possible to start building a new magnificent hall with 48 large stands, the first of a series of such halls to be built later on. Besides that, several firms have started building their own premises at their own expense. The other countries forming French Indo-China, with the exception of Laos, which is much isolated by high mountains and long distances and not yet sufficiently developed, are taking much interest in the Fair. Their participation is still official and more in the nature of an exhibition. Annam, Cochinchina and Cambodia are vying with each other to have the finest exhibits; beautiful exhibits are expected from artistic and progressive Cambodia.

It seems therefore that the Hanoi 1922 Fair (10th-25th December) will prove a complete success. Surprising progress has been made by the natives for the last eight or ten years and they are entering into serious competition with the Chinese who, after years ago, had the absolute monopoly of the Asiatic trade and industry. On the other hand, French enterprise has been very active since the war; several large industries have been created, new firms have opened and the revival, in a new garb, of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, with a managing company formed by the largest home banks is bound to give business a new impetus.

The climate in north Indo-China is most enjoyable in December and the country, which is very picturesque outside the delta, can be visited by motor-car over splendid roads, by train and palatial river steamers; and offers the visitor no end of enjoyment. Big game hunting can be organised at a short notice in north Annam.

There will be at Hanoi during the month of December a first class comedy company; and the theatre is one of the finest in the East. There are excellent orchestras and good dancing at the principal hotels, good concerts and balls organised by societies, and many sporting events.

Let us not forget to mention that during the Fair there will be an Agricultural Show which promises to be of great interest.

There can be, therefore, no better time for our neighbours to visit us.

H. CUCHENOIS, USSR.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

UNITED SERVICES v. SHANGHAI.

The United Services team for the match at Shanghai on the 14th and 15th insts. (11 a.m.) on the Hongkong Cricket ground will be composed of:—Lieut. T. & Beatty, R.N., Capt. P. Havelock-Davies, R.A., Paym-Lt. B. O. F. Gregory, R.N., Sub-Lt. R. G. B. Hayter, R.N., Capt. W. J. H. Howard (King's Regt.), Lieut. H. N. Lake, R.N., Capt. R. E. le Fleming (Grenadiers), Major E. D. Matthews, R.A. (captain), Capt. C. O. Oliver, R.A., Sub-Lt. J. N. Sparkes, R.N., Capt. E. G. Spinks, R.A.O.C., Lieut. C. F. W. Norris, R.N. (12th man).

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

The qualifying round for the Shanghai Golf Club Championship was played last week at Kiangwan, the conditions being 36 holes, medal play.

Thirty-six members competed, the eight best scores to qualify. Four tied for the eighth place should the weather prove fine, playing 18 holes each afternoon. The scores were:—

J. B. Ferrier	73-78=151
W. O. Lancaster	81-78=159
C. T. Benth	82-79=161
H. R. Malcolm	87-83=170
A. Gray	86-83=171
C. W. Porter	84-87=171
W. S. Clay	90-81=171
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	88-83=171
Capt. H. B. Bolton	91-82=173
K. M. Cammings	89-84=173
C. H. Hopkins	89-91=173
The only other scores under 180 were:	
F. Ferrier	93-81=174
E. L. Arnold	90-86=176
J. C. MacDougall	92-85=177
C. Richards	88-91=177
F. G. Harrison	87-90=177
Capt. J. Dewar	89-86=178
B. J. Rowman	89-90=179

The highest score returned was 183, and of the 36 players it was worthy of mention that only three failed to return cards. With the bogey of the course 75, it can hardly be said that, with the exception of the first two qualifiers, the result is what might have been expected. J. B. Ferrier is to be congratulated upon putting up a very fine performance. His 75 of the morning round constitutes the record for the course. Details of his two rounds were:—

Morning:—	
(out) 4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4=35	
(home) 4, 3, 4, 6, 6, 3, 4, 4, 4=38	
Afternoon:—	
(out) 3, 5, 3, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 2=35	
(home) 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 3, 4=41	

REMARKABLE GOLF.

Most players of golf have heard of freak performances, but it is rather doubtful if any feat of the past sounds more remarkable than something Captain E. C. Carter did after winning the Welsh amateur championship recently. Harlech Castle stands on a prominent rock overlooking the Royal St. David's course, and a sportsman offered to bet Captain Carter, who is a big driver, that he could not drive a ball into the castle.

As the walls are fully 150 feet high, and the distance from the course about 180 yards, the odds seemed justified. Captain Carter accepted the bet, and he was given ten attempts. Taking a brassie, he failed at first, but just got the length and height at his third attempt whilst he subsequently accomplished it twice.

SAIGON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Saigon Chamber of Commerce founded on the 15th of March, 1887, has been reorganized by a decree of the President de la République Française dated 25th May, 1922.

According to the new statutes the Chamber of Commerce consists of 16 French members elected by all French merchants established in Cochinchina, and 4 native members elected by native merchants.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce is at the same time President of Saigon Harbour Board which, since 1906, has financial and administrative autonomy.

The Harbour Board is composed of merchants chosen from among the merchants, representatives of industries, and shipowners of Saigon, to whom are joined technical counsellors of the Government, and representatives of Saigon and Cholon Municipalities.

The close co-operation of all concerns has given the best result in the improvement of the Saigon Harbour.

At the meeting held on the 19th October, the Saigon Chamber of Commerce elected as Chairman, M. E. L. Ducrot, Manager of Cie. de Commerce et de Nav. d'Extrême-Orient, and as Vice-Chairman, M. J. Duclos, Manager of the Sociétés Indo-Chinoises de Transports.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

RESUMPTION OF SERVICE EXPECTED.

The Allahabad Pioneer's London correspondent cables that there is some ground to hope that before the end of this year the Indo-European Telegraph Company will again become a factor in the transmission of messages between England and India. The German portion of the line has not yet been restored but it is understood that men are actually working on it and all questions whereon the resumption of traffic depends have been settled in principle. A certain amount of short distance traffic is already passing over the restored sections of the line in Russia and Persia and there has been no occasion to complain of the local authorities in Russia failing to respect the arrangements made with the Soviet.

"FOUR YEARS ON THE WESTERN FRONT."

(BY A RIFEMAN.)

No one, I suppose, has yet forgotten the flood of books, good, bad or indifferent, but mostly very bad—with which we were inundated during the first years of the war. How eagerly we devoured them in our anxiety to learn as much as we could about the experiences of our soldiers; nor, in our gratitude, did we care to note how obviously less mighty were the pens of the writers than their swords. A ready-made market was never yet remarkable for the "good quality of its commodities."

But *Four Years on the Western Front* has to be viewed in a different light. For one thing, it is published four years after the Armistice, and, although much of it appears as it was written in the form of letters during the war, it cannot hope to escape criticism on the ground that it was written in a hurry. Also, the author has had time to arrange his thrilling narrative so that it shall read like a book, and not like a series of unconnected or ill-digested impressions; and, as the letters of the Censor are now loose, we are spared the irritating recurrence of "X" and "—."

Those of us who were spared the experience of active service are very reluctant to criticise the record of a man who went through the hideous Odyssey of danger, dirt, helplessness and discomfort which was the lot of those who were fighting our battles in France and elsewhere. But it would be a poor compliment to "A Rifleman" to allow one's criticism to be disarmed even on these grounds, and obviously, by giving us his book at the present date, he challenges consideration for it not as a war book but a book about the war.

The present reviewer knows nothing of modern warfare, but has spent most of his life in the reading of books and is acutely conscious that, to be of any use as such, a book must have one quality which matters so much that if it is absent no amount of industry, or knowledge, or even sincerity can make it other than a poor book, which is the same as a bad book: for no one is obliged to write books. That quality is readability, and it is a quality that *Four Years on the Western Front* possesses in a very marked degree. I candidly confess that it was with some reluctance that I began to read its 400 pages, but once I got fairly in, I found it very difficult to lay it down.

It is uneven, but then it is a record of facts, and facts are not always equally interesting. Chapters V. and VI. read like an exciting romance, and so convincing was the author's tale of his experiences that one found oneself eagerly hurrying on to see if he got through safely, though, of course, every word was in itself proof positive that he did so.

The writer does not exaggerate the discomforts which were his lot, and often tells us that while he was going through this or that experience there were others a few miles away who were having a worse time. "What a vast difference a few miles in France meant to one's comfort and safety!" "Riflemen" does not exaggerate—it was not necessary. His is a plain record of a man doing a disagreeable duty hoping all the time for an early and happy release; nor does he have anything to tell us of the glory and glamour of war-service.

There is a lot to learn in these pages not only about the war but about War. It has been said that the most sincere pacifists to-day are the men who fought in France between August, 1914, and Armistice Day; and certainly no indictment of war from platform or pulpit gets home like a plain narrative of this kind. "A Rifleman" will have nothing more to do with militarism for the rest of his life. I will quote what he writes on the occasion of his demobilisation:—"Only the fact of having been through the war in a regiment like the L.R.B. imbued with a proper esprit de corps and a discipline enforced by sensible means accounted for the fact that I was bound now for a decent home instead of being conveyed in a padded lorry to the nearest lunatic asylum."

"Aubrey Smith" joined up during the first days of the war and enlisted in the London Rifle Brigade, with which he remained throughout, first in a company with which he went through the second Battle of Ypres, and then later in the transport section of the same battalion. The C.O. of the L.R.B. writes in a foreword: "Transport sections are either good or hopeless. That ours was uniformly good and always a happy party was in no small measure due to its component parts, of which Aubrey Smith was one." It is from the same foreword that we learn, what is not mentioned in the narrative, that the writer of the book was awarded the Military Medal in 1917 and a bar to the Medal in 1918.

It would be attributed to the credit of the writer—as a writer—that all the time we are reading we are conscious of the intense strain endured by the men at the front. But there is a good deal of quiet humour, as, for example, the account of the cleaning of "Martha," who in the opinion of her master must once have been a star turn at Sanger's Circus or Buffalo Bill's Wild West.

And here I will take leave of *Four Years on the Western Front*—until I read it again. My first feeling on laying it down was a desire to congratulate the writer on winning through and, among other reasons, for being enabled to write this book, which though not professing to be a history of the war, is perhaps the best non-technical book I have read on what is likely to remain the biggest experience of the present generation.

"Before I took her" to be watered she had to be groomed: this consisted of brushing her hard for about three quarters of an hour, although she was nice and clean within ten minutes. This operation takes place three times a day and if I were only as clean as Martha I should be happy. Martha's ticklish round the neck and tried to cut me every time the brush went near it. For breakfast she had hay and corn, also a piece of my coat, while her master ate bacon and horsehair, principally horsehair.

Out of this crowded store of interesting reading matter it is impossible to mention much, and I advise those who like an interesting book to get it and read it for themselves. The much-discussed attitude of the French civilians towards our soldiers naturally comes in for some notice. This appears in the present case to have ranged from the most kind and sympathetic hospitality to the most greedy profiteering, and even to an open hostility which professed to prefer the presence of Germans—a wish which was but too often fulfilled with disastrous results and, one hopes, with a changed opinion. The whole rather unpleasant matter is summarised by the author thus:—"Before leaving I hurried down to La Gorgue to take leave of my French friends and spent an evening with them. Nothing was too much trouble to them that night: they had prepared a sumptuous repast and toasted my health in the enthusiastic French fashion. Finally, I departed with a packet of fruit and sweets they had done up for me, and their final blessings and prayers ringing in my ears. 'How glad I was to recall these signs of friendship in the next month or two when we encountered quite a number of people of a lower class, who made themselves exceedingly unpleasant. There are kindly souls and sour dispositions in all races, so it is not fair to conjure up memories of the disliking civilians and pass judgment accordingly on the French people as a whole, as some fellows are inclined to do.' It is not true that the horizontal divisions of humanity are of more significance than the vertical ones."

Staff deficiencies come in for a deal of attention, and when we remember the bitter disappointments which followed some of our apparently successful attacks, we can perhaps form some idea how intensely these must have been felt by the men on the spot who thought they were able to find a reason for them. On such matters the present reviewer has nothing to say owing to his ignorance of a subject on which even experts disagree. But it might not be impertinent to suggest that war on such a scale as the last is perhaps rather a bigger thing than human ability can satisfactorily control. Such matters as waste, ineffective arrangements for the removal of wounded men, insufficient reserves in the place where they are wanted, unlimited objectives, split and polish come in for caustic criticism, but when things did go well Aubrey Smith is willing to give credit where credit is due. Writing of the British Offensive in September, 1918, he says: "Accustomed as we were in recent months to depressing news from all quarters, it was difficult to assimilate the good tidings that now came to hand. What impressed us most was the efficiency of the army's organisation and the marvellous control of all the services in the rear. The British had often been blamed for maintaining a costly mechanism behind the line for it had never before been used to advantage. But now that a battle was being waged and the line was moving forward on a front of forty miles, the wonderful organisation that had gradually been built up justified itself and worked like clockwork. Not a unit possessed a horse, a vehicle or a lorry which was not put to good use in the next few months. All the light and heavy railway material needed in the advance was not only handy but provided with men to lay it. Whenever a captured road needed rapid repair a Labour battalion mysteriously appeared for the purpose. Whenever a sausage-balloon was brought down in flames there was another on the spot with observation officers to man it. And so on right through the branches of the service. It had taken four years to get to this pitch, but it was consoling to have lived to witness it."

The defensive at the end of 1917 was a bitter pill for our troops, whose feeling towards our Russian "allies" would be hard to put into words. But others came in for a share of the blame, not least the Army administration and the Government whose fear of the workmen prevented strong action at home where it was needed.

Sketch maps are provided, but two or three large area maps would have been an improvement. Also the book is long. So indeed, was the war. Should the writer find, as I hope he will, that a new edition is called for, he might omit Mr. Lloyd George's imaginary speech, which is not really so funny as it doubtless seemed in days when all of us were only too thankful to have any old thing to laugh at.

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SPECULATION IN SHARES. BANKRUPTCY PETITION BY BROKERS.

LIVELY CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PETITIONERS.

Arising out of a stock exchange sensation of two months ago, Mr. P. M. N. da Silva and Mr. M. A. Razack, stock-brokers, presented a petition in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir William, Rees-Davies), yesterday, for a receiving order to be made against the estate of Mr. S. Greenfield.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared in support of the petition and Mr. E. J. Zeitlyn, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, opposed on behalf of Mr. Greenfield.

The petition set out that the debtor owed \$11,719.50 to Mr. Silva, being the amount due on September settlement in respect of the sale and purchase on the debtor's behalf of 2,000 "China Provident" shares. His indebtedness to Mr. Razack was set down as \$117,325, the amount due in respect of the sale and purchase on behalf of Mr. Greenfield of 6,000 "China Provident" shares. It was alleged that the debtor had committed an act of bankruptcy by giving notice that he had suspended or was about to suspend payment of his debts.

Mr. Alabaster read several affidavits in support of the petition. These showed that the debtor contracted to sell through Mr. Razack, 5,000 "Providents" at \$11.70 and 1,000 at \$12 for September delivery. Through Mr. da Silva he arranged to sell 1,000 at \$11.60 and a similar number at \$11.50, both for September. When called upon, under the terms of the contract, to provide a cash cover he failed in each instance to do so.

Mr. Razack declared in his affidavit that the debtor's liabilities amounted to two and a half lakhs and that Mr. Greenfield had stated the annual profit made by his rummy manufacture to be \$30,000. Mr. Omar Kitchell said in an affidavit that on September 26th he went to pay debtor cash for 500 shares and Mr. Greenfield said that he had no shares and was going into bankruptcy as he did not have sufficient money to pay his workmen.

A clerk employed by Mr. da Silva stated that the debtor told him he was absolutely bankrupt, had no shares to deliver and only possessed about \$300. The deponent also said that Mr. Greenfield told him that Mr. da Silva could have his business.

Mr. H. A. Lammert testified that he asked Mr. Greenfield for the scrip for 1,000 "Providents" and the debtor replied that he had no shares and was bankrupt. He said that Mr. Lammert could take his furniture and his factory. A notice of opposition filed by the debtor stated that he intended to dispute the petitioning creditors' debts and to oppose the making of a receiving order on several grounds, one of which was that the debts alleged were of a purely gambling and illegal nature and were irrecoverable in law. He also denied that he had ever committed an act of bankruptcy and claimed that he was solvent.

In reply to this the creditors, Mr. Alabaster indicated, absolutely denied that this was a gambling transaction but, even if it was, that was no defence under the law of the Colony. The law of the Colony was codified in the Gambling Ordinance and did not in any way refer to transactions in shares. It dealt only with games and lotteries. Mr. Alabaster spent some time quoting legal authorities. Mr. Zeitlyn, in reply to the Judge, intimated that he relied mainly on the illegality of gambling debts.

Mr. Alabaster: We contend this is not a gambling transaction at all, but that the brokers took instructions to sell shares and actually did so. We contend that Mr. Greenfield led them to believe—in fact, he told Mr. Razack—that he could sell for cash; which implied that he had the shares, but preferred to sell forward because he would get a better price. He told Mr. Carvalho, clerk to Mr. Silva, that he had the shares and, at a later date, actually showed him what purported to be scrip.

Mr. P. M. N. da Silva, giving evidence in support of the petition, said that on June 15th Mr. Greenfield entered into a contract to sell 1,000 shares in the China Provident Company Ltd., for \$11.60 per share for September delivery. On the same day he (witness) entered into a contract with someone else to purchase the shares at that price. The witness indicated that the contract notes bore the same serial numbers, which meant that the same block of shares was referred to, both in the transaction of buying and selling. On the 2nd June Mr. Greenfield sold another thousand at \$11.60, and these were also resold. On July 27th, he wrote to the debtor, asking him to pay \$3,500 cash within 48 hours in pursuance of By-law VI, which appeared on the back of the contract, the stock having appreciated 35 per cent. to \$17.00. The debtor did not comply, and witness bought 2,000 China Provident shares to square the matter. The debtor therefore owed him \$11,719.50.

Mr. Zeitlyn (cross-examining): How long have you been a stockbroker?

Witness: About twelve years.

I suppose the China Provident has a register of shareholders?—Everyone has.

Did you look at it?—I don't think so.

Did you know that Mr. Greenfield had not got one of those shares?—I did not know whether he had or not.

Didn't you know he hadn't?—How could I know?

By reference to the register?—If we are going to refer to the register of every company, we should have to employ a staff of half-a-dozen clerks. Sometimes we have about twenty transactions a day.

When did you know he had not any shares in the Company?—Well, I suspected it when I heard of the large number of shares he had sold.

Was it a subject of conversation between brokers?—I think so.

Yes, is it not true, Sir, that when you knew he hadn't any shares, you combined in order to raise the price of those shares?—I combined.

Answer the question, please, and don't laugh.—I don't understand the question. I thought you understood it by the way you laughed. If you didn't understand it, I don't see why you laughed.—You talk of combination. I was not a party to any combination.

Did you decide to "squeeze" Mr. Greenfield?—No.

Did you decide you would make the shares rise?—No.

They did, in fact, rise?—Yes, but I did not do it.

Other brokers did?—I don't know, and I don't think so.

How many brokers did you tell that Mr. Greenfield had sold this number of shares?—I don't know.

Was it three or four or five?—Yes.

Was it half-a-dozen?—I cannot remember. It might have been.

Did you not think it a scandalous breach of trust—when a man sells, through you, shares you suspect he has not got, so to tell it to other brokers?—It was a matter of conversation. The brokers got alarmed when he sold such a lot.

Was it not a scandalous breach of trust?—No; we have got to think of our interests.

Do you swear this was not a pure gambling transaction?—Certainly, it was not.

If it was a legitimate transaction, how is it you wrote asking Mr. Greenfield for cover?—Because I have a right to, under the by-law.

You had the right which a gambling transaction gives you.—You say so.

Does not the by-law stress the suggestion that it is a gambling transaction, purely?—I do not see it.

If you had honestly contracted to sell and deliver shares, why should you be entitled to call up money?—Because we have a right under the by-law.

Because it is a gamble?—You say so.

The Judge (to Mr. Zeitlyn): You say the by-laws are ultra vires?

Mr. Zeitlyn: Unreasonable, on the face of it.

The witness: I don't agree that it is unreasonable. Supposing we did not have that by-law, it would mean that Mr. Greenfield would have been liable for a much larger sum—\$30,000 instead of \$12,000, in this case.

Mr. Zeitlyn: You have the right of the gambler who knows the person does not possess the shares. Is it not the case that you knew he did not possess them?

Witness: I did not know; I suspected.

Your suspicions did not move you to go and look at the register?—Everybody in Hongkong who has got shares does not register in his own name. If I had looked at the register, that would be no criterion.

The Judge: I think we all know the register itself is not a truthful indicator.

Mr. Zeitlyn: Didn't Mr. Greenfield tell you he hadn't the shares?—I believe he told me he had.

I put it to you he told you he hadn't?—I asked him to cover and he refused.

If you believed he had the shares there would be no reason to ask him to cover?—I suspected it, as I have already told you. If I thought he had them, I would not have taken any steps.

Have you your books here?—No, but I can get them. Which particular book do you want?

It does not matter. I am interested to know whether, in fact, you bought those shares at \$11.50?—Yes, I did.

Is it a fact that, in Hongkong, there are no jobbers; they are all brokers?—Yes; it is not like the London Stock Exchange.

So that where a man sells to brokers, and that broker tells others, he has little protection against a combination of brokers?—I don't know anything about a combination.

It does not strike you as an utterly discreditable thing to disclose these transactions to others?—How do you know that others did not disclose to me first?

Others disclosed to you, and you disclosed to them; you all disclosed to each other. Does it strike you that Mr. Greenfield has a remarkably good cause of action against you for breach of duty?—I don't know.

If this were, in fact, a legal transaction, heavy damages would lie for disclosing to other brokers that he had sold shares you suspected he did not possess. But it is to you that Mr. Greenfield never told you he was suspending payment of particular debts?—He did not tell me.

Mr. D. E. Carvalho, assistant to Mr. da Silva, also gave evidence. He said that during a conversation he had with Mr. Greenfield the latter said he had no shares to deliver and no money. He was absolutely bankrupt and Mr. da Silva could have his business.

The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Zeitlyn. He hesitated in answering several questions and Mr. Zeitlyn facetiously remarked that he hoped the witness brought shares quicker than he answered questions, or else he was very much afraid the market would go against him.

The hearing was adjourned.

A SERIOUS KIDNAPPING CASE FACTS SIMILAR TO THE RECENT CHANSON CASE.

A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

Yesterday morning, at the Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the story was unfolded of a recent kidnapping case, which in many respects resembled the recent Chanson case, when a son of Mr. Chanson was enticed to Macao and held to ransom for 13 months. In the present case two men are concerned in the affair and they are charged with kidnapping a small boy named Tam Woon, the son of Mr. Tam Woon, a building contractor, of No. 31, Ship Street.

Mr. Vaux appeared for the first defendant. Later in the morning, after the case had been remanded, Mr. E. Davidson appeared in Court and said he had been instructed for the prosecution.

Outlining the facts of the case, Sub-Inspector Shaftain said the first defendant enticed the boy to go to Canton with him for a short trip. When they got on board the ship the defendant handed the boy over to the care of two other men, one of whom was the second defendant, whilst he jumped ashore just before the vessel's departure.

Some days later the boy's father received a letter demanding \$50,000 ransom. He sent a loki to Canton to negotiate with the kidnappers. He refused to pay the amount demanded and the demand was reduced to \$20,000. The father again said he could not pay that amount. Later the demand was further reduced to \$7,000. This also the father refused to pay. About a week ago the anxious parent received a telephone message, warning him that if he did not pay \$2,700 forthwith his son would be shot. Arrangements were made over the telephone to close the deal and a loki was despatched with the money to a place just outside British waters where the boy was handed over on payment of the money.

The loki and the boy returned to Hongkong by train and on the train was noticed the second defendant, who was immediately identified by the boy. The man, directly he was discovered, attempted to alight from the train, but was prevented from doing so by the loki, who held on to his man and took him to No. 2 Police Station where the matter had first been reported.

On boarding the train near the King Edward Hotel, by a rather remarkable coincidence, the first defendant was discovered to be on board. The loki also secured his arrest, and safely brought his two captives to the Police Station, where they were duly charged.

Mr. F. G. Vaux asked for a remand in order to prepare his defence. The case was remanded to Monday next, bail of \$5,000 in each case being granted. An appeal by Mr. Vaux for a reduction of bail failed.

LENIENCY FOR A STOWAWAY

Stephen Harrop who was charged the other day at the Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stowing away on the *Tamba Maru* from Hongkong to Singapore, was again brought before the Magistracy, yesterday.

At the previous hearing the man informed the Court that he missed his ship at Manila. He paid his passage as far as Hongkong, but found that his ship had already departed for Singapore. He stowed away on the vessel there. The authorities refused him a landing and returned him to Hongkong by the *Kilang Maru*.

Yesterday, Mr. Wood, addressing the defendant, said: Inspector Moody informs me that you are a seaman and that you left your ship at Manila and that you are prepared to ship out again. Is that so?

The defendant: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Wood: All right, that being the case, I will sentence you to one day's imprisonment, which means that you are discharged, and then I will commit you to the House of Detention where you will remain until you find work.

Harrop thanked his worship and left the Court.

WATCHING THE INTERPORT.

A CRICKETER WHO HAD HIS CAMERA STOLEN.

Mr. F. J. de Rome charged a Chinese at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a camera belonging to him, valued at \$25. The camera was stolen from the complainant's motor-cycle, which was standing outside the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday afternoon.

Sub-Inspector Shaftain said that the same evening a Chinese detective saw the defendant outside a pawnshop in Wan-chai. He noticed that one of the man's pockets bulged in a suspicious manner. He questioned the man and the camera was produced.

Mr. de Rome identified the camera as his property. It was a new one, recently sent out from England.

The defendant asserted that he was a seaman and that he purchased the camera on his last trip to London.

Mr. Wood said he did not believe the defendant's tale and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HONGKONG OPIUM MONOPOLY. ANTI-OPIUM ASSOCIATION REPLIES TO GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE.

The International Anti-Opium Association has supplied to Reuter's Agent at Peking the following from the summary of Hongkong imports and exports for the year 1921.

Opium in stock at the end of 1920, 529 chests.

Imported during 1921, 630 chests, making a total of 987 chests of which 225 were imported from Persia and the balance from India.

During the year 1921, 560 chests were exported, leaving 427 chests for use in the Colony. Of this amount the Government bought for use in the Colony 403 and thus carried over a balance in hand on December 31st, 1921, of 23 chests.

"In defence of the Government monopoly" Hongkong has maintained that owing to increased selling prices and Government control opium imports for use in the Colony have fallen from 540 chests per annum in 1914, when the monopoly was established, to 130 chests in 1920. The Government, however, has now discovered that this is not sufficient to meet the demands of the Hongkong opium smokers owing to the recent stringent measures against the smuggling of Chinese opium into the Colony, and has, therefore, made application to the India Government for an increase of opium imports from ten chests a month to twenty chests, which application, after the required six months notice, is due to operate in January, 1923.

The Association is informed through the society in London that vigorous protests have already been sent to the League of Nations, and Sir William Collins has promised to ask questions in the House of Commons on the subject as soon as the House of Commons assembles.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

SMART SENTENCES.

A Chinese travelling trader was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without the option of a fine by Mr. Hamilton, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for unlawfully having in his possession 100 rounds of revolver ammunition.

Inspector Caygill said the defendant was arrested on a Shek-ki junk on Sunday morning. The ammunition was found in the bottom of one of his baskets of merchandise.

The accused said a passenger asked him to carry the ammunition for him. The passenger had since left for Canton.

LOSING FACE.

A POOR OLD MAN WITH RICH RELATIVES.

A poor old Chinese, aged 77 years, who had apparently seen better days, judging by his general appearance, was charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having without a licence.

On his appearance at the dock his Worship said: I am not going to convict an old gentleman of 77 years of age, but I can't grant everybody licences. You are cautioned.

In reply to the Magistrate the man said he had not sufficient money to buy a licence.

Sergeant Elwood said the accused had plenty of rich relatives at West Point, shopkeepers and restaurant proprietors. The accused was able to purchase a licence last year.

The Magistrate said these old people had all his sympathy. They were the type of people to whom licences should be granted. Lusty young people of 30 years or so should not be granted licences. His Worship added that he could not understand why the man's rich relatives should allow their poor clansman to come into Court and thus lose face.

CANTON CEMENT WORKS. NOW A PRIVATE CONCERN.

The Kwangtung Cement Works at Honan, on the southern section of the city of Canton, is now being operated by a private company, the Wai Kwan Co., for the Canton Government at a guaranteed income of \$364,500 a year. The plant is capable of turning out 600 barrels of cement daily, but, owing to shortage of raw materials and other causes, it is now producing but 300 barrels a day on an average, since the first of January this year. The cement from this local factory is being sold at about \$3.60 a barrel.

Other cement on the market includes that of the Green Islands that of the Indo-China Portland Cement Company, now commanding a price of from \$4.60 to \$5.50 a barrel, local currency.

The Green Island Cement is most popular on the market.—*Canton Times*.

A Fresh Consignment Just

Arrived of the following:—

Finest C. & B. Jordan Almonds.
Do. do. Ground Sweet do.
Delicious Xmas Puddings in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb. & 4 lb. tins made with Finest Fruit and packed under Ideal Conditions.
New Season's Mince-meat (Chivers) in 1 lb. and 2 lb. Glass Jars.
Come and inspect our Varied Assortment of Christmas Crackers ranging in price from 60 cts. to \$8.

We guarantee to give Every Satisfaction.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

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SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.
PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MCINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

GRAND OPERA RECORDS.

IL TROVATORE.
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ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE C. 3148.

We have now a Complete Range of SOFT FELT, VELOUR and TWEED HATS and CAPS in the LATEST STYLES.

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.,
44, OLD BOND ST., LONDON, W.

A "Glyn" Hat means comfort in wear with smartness and freshness in appearance. Let us show you this Season's latest styles.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
10, Roe House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

THE "EMPEROR OF CANADA" will be dispatched from the Wharf at Kowloon at 2:00 P.M. FRIDAY, the 17th Inst. Passengers may proceed on board for Tiffin. C. P. S. LTD. [1768]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

A PUBLIC LECTURE by Dr. C. K. EDMUNDS, (President of the Canton Christian College) will be given under the auspices of the Arts Association on THURSDAY, the 16th NOVEMBER, at 8 P.M. in the Great Hall.

SUBJECT: "SOME PHASES OF PERMANENT RELIEF FROM FAMINE CONDITIONS IN CHINA." [1768]

COPIES of Mr. BOWEN-SMITH'S BOOK, "Four Years on the Western Front," are now obtainable at the E.A.S.M.A. Club and from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., and BEAVER & CO. [1763]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

LADIES' SECTION.

RESULT of the Draw for "RAILWAY CUP."

BYES: Miss ROGER, Mrs. HONELL, Mrs. W. MACKEZIE, Mrs. BROWNE, Mrs. WINDLOW, Mrs. SHENTON and Mrs. MOORE. FIRST ROUND: Mrs. CRAWFORD MORGAN plays Mrs. HOLMES, Mrs. MURDOCK plays Mrs. RICHMOND, Mrs. BARNINGTON plays Mrs. S. B. C. ROSS. BYES: Mrs. C. A. M. SMITH, Mrs. T. PEARCE, Mrs. G. MURRAY, Mrs. PIERCE, Miss DENNISON and Mrs. ARMSTRONG. First Round to be played by NOVEMBER 17th, 1922.

By Order, S. CRAWFORD MORGAN, Hon. Secretary (Ladies' Section). [1765]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AGAPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods will be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Nov. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st Dec., or they will not be recognised. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 11th November, 1922. [1764]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at RACE CLERKS' HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STANDES. Special ST. ANDREW'S Programme. Entries close on 20th November, 1922. [1745]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONGKONG.

FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By CHARLES I. OHNSTEIN, C.S.B., of Syracuse, New York.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts.

In THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1922, at 5.30 P.M.

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND. [1768]

THE CORONET.

2.15, 5.30, 9 SHARP.

WAY DOWN EAST.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

LOVE'S

REDEMPTION.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, commencing at 2.45 P.M. The charges for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price. Members are advised that they must show their Gymkhana Season tickets to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure. Each Member has the right of introducing 2 non-members to the enclosure ticket for whom can be obtained from the Secretary at \$5.00 each up to Friday, 17th November. The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1718]

KOWLOON TONG & NEW TERRITORIES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

ALL CLIENTS who have provisionally applied for a House are requested to call at the Office of the Company on or before the 30th NOVEMBER between the hours of 10 A.M. and Noon for the purpose of signing their purchase agreements. Deposits in respect of the sites allocated at the rate of 25 cts. per square foot will then be required. A. H. K. COBB, Secretary. Union Building, Hongkong, 8th November, 1922. [1759]

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at No. 105, Bonham Strand East and No. 129, Wing Lok Street, Victoria, Hongkong. To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagees.

PUBLIC AUCTION

IN ONE LOT

On THURSDAY,

the 16th day of November at 12 Noon, By Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, At their Office, Ice House Street.

THE Property consists of ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 154 TOGETHER with the messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No. 105, Bonham Strand East and No. 129, Wing Lok Street. The Property is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 99 years from the 28th day of December, 1860 created by the Crown Lease thereof. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST, Vendors Solicitors, 9, Queen's Road Central, and Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1713]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at No. 13, WING LING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG. To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.

PUBLIC AUCTION

IN ONE LOT

On MONDAY,

The 20th Day of Nov., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M. By Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Ling Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 14th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers. [1867]

XMAS comes but Once a Year, and is everyone's delight. To send a Few NICE CIGARS to Friends at Home Place Your Orders with HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, and they do the rest. ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. COME EARLY. [1458]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

St. George's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager... Mr. L. S. HOLM.

Asst. Manager... Mr. E. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager... Mr. L. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent, 4 per cent, and 6 per cent, per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Hongkong, October 2nd 1922.

INTIMATIONS

November, 1922.

DEAR MADAM,

We have just received a large Assortment of DAY and EVENING GOWNS, EVENING CLOAKS, HEAVY WINTER COATS, HATS, FURS and FUR COATS, at Reasonable Prices.

We shall be pleased to show them to you if you will kindly call.

Thanking you for past favours and soliciting a continuance of same.

Yours faithfully,

MADAME FLINT

37, Queen's Road Central. [1708]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "S.M." WORKS, Beadon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [1439]

J. B. LAL,

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN

FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz. Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemorrhoids, Eczema, Giddiness, Toothache, Running of the Nose, Neuralgia, etc., etc., and

GUARANTEES TO CURE

the above diseases in less than TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of any medicine.

The medicine is my own preparation

Consulting charge ... \$3.00

Visiting Fee ... 5.00

Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon.

" 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL, No. 12, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. [1835]

MISS TORA INOKUCHI

QUALIFIED MIDWIFE.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

QUALIFIED MASSEUSE.

(PHONE K 764.)

No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

Back of STAR THEATRE.

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply. 485] W. G. HUMPHREYS, & CO.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Borneo, QV, BF, EU, RW, TH, TU, VC.

FOR SALE—7/8 POWER PLUS INDIAN.

Electrically Equipped, about 1,500 miles perfect running order, spare plugs, valve, tyres, tubes, Sprockets oil and Aviation spirit. \$350. Apply Box V.I., c/o Daily Press Office. [267]

FOR SALE or TO LET—Furnished

"MIRA DON," Barker Road, near the Tram Station. Apply to DENISON, RAM & GUNS, November 14th, 1922. [285]

TO BE LET—GODOWN—Spacious Two

storied Godown, situated on the Praya near Bowrington Canal and containing approximately 2,000 square feet on each floor. To be let to the end of the year—Apply Z. office of this paper. [32]

EYE COMFORT

means better health and better results from your work, and if your eyes require glasses you have careful and expert examination in fitting the proper correction. Eye comfort requires also just an expert care in the manufacture and adjustment of your glasses. You will find it worth while to consult a reliable firm, devoted exclusively to optical work; over ten years experience in the Colony. You will find no better equipment anywhere than in the office and factory of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, located in 23, Queen's Road Central—ADVE. [1444]

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LIMITED.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty the King.

WHITE LABEL

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

Awarded 50 Gold and Prize Medals.

AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS.

BIRTH.

GREENWOOD.—At Shanghai, on November 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. GREENWOOD, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1922.

THE RECENT FIRE.

THERE are features in connection with the great fire which occurred at Kennedy Town in the early hours of Friday last that must make those who have important interests in that part of the city uneasy. No doubt there will be a Departmental inquiry regarding the fire, especially with a view to ascertaining whether there was no possibility of confining it to a smaller area. Two or three points mentioned in the course of our report of the fire cannot be over emphasised. The first, of course, is how there came to be a godown stocked with such combustible merchandise as sulphur in a terrace of tenement houses. It was by an explosion in this godown that the fire started. The second point which requires to be emphasised is that the fire-engines nearest to this district, which contains a whole gallery of godowns stocked with valuable merchandise, is at the Central Fire Station; and the third point noted was the low pressure of the hydrants in the district, the consequence being that until the fire-engines and the fire-boat could be brought into action to supply water at high pressure from the harbour canals and from the harbour, the merest dribble of water was available from the hydrants. "In the first half hour, therefore, the fire made enormous headway"—so much so that the Brigade was engaged in combatting the flames all day on Friday, and it was necessary to continue pouring water on the debris throughout the night. This report does not tell us exactly how many minutes elapsed between the receipt of the alarm and the arrival of

the Fire Brigade on the spot,—it appears to have been about 14 minutes at the most—but the obvious importance of fire engines being on the scene at the earliest possible moment raises the question of the desirability of having a sub-station in this important district. From the Report on the subject of the Fire service made a little over a year ago by the Superintendent (Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE) we learn, however, that according to the scheme decided upon for increasing the efficiency of the Brigade, it was not proposed to have sub-stations in Victoria but to concentrate the entire Brigade at Headquarters, in the new Central Station, which is in course of erection; but "should it be found advisable," wrote Mr. Wolfe, "the question of sub-stations can be considered in connection with new District Police Stations in the Wanchai and Sai Ying Pun Districts." Since that report was written we have reason to believe that the Superintendent has come to definite conclusions on the subject and has made recommendations for the provision of a sub-station in this neighbourhood. Centralisation has many advantages, no doubt, but in the case of the Fire Brigade it has some disadvantages, both in Victoria and at Kowloon. In his report last year on the Fire Brigade arrangements at Kowloon, Mr. Wolfe wrote: "Owing to the excellent situation of the Fire Station on a broad thoroughfare giving easy access to all parts of Kowloon, it is considered that this station will suffice for the needs of the peninsula for some time to come." But it is in the Yau-ma-tei district that most fires occur in Kowloon, and it is further west that the greatest building development is taking place. If the time has not already arrived when that district should have a sub-station, it does not seem to us that the provision of such a safeguard can be long deferred.

The Manila Observatory yesterday morning reported a Cyclone or typhoon E. of Southern Luzon, moving N.N.W. or N.

Mr. Kim Chang has declined to take office as Mayor of Canton to which he was recently appointed by the Civil Governor.

The wedding arranged between Mr. L. T. Townsend and Miss J. McBean is unavoidably postponed owing to the illness of the prospective bride.

There will be a tea-dance at the Helena May Institute on Thursday next, November 16th, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets (one dollar each) should be obtained in advance from the Secretary.—ADVT.

A Chinese was knocked down on Sunday, in Queen's Road East, by a motor-cycle driven by Mr. P. Nightingale. The injured man was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

In attempting to arrest a coolie early yesterday morning at Sai Wan Ho an Indian constable's revolver accidentally went off and the coolie was wounded through the hand. The coolie is now in hospital.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, President of the Canton Christian College, is announced to give a public lecture at the Hongkong University on Thursday on "Some phases of permanent relief from famine conditions in China."

A meeting of residents of Quarry Bay was held in the Club Hall, to discuss the Educational Facilities for British Children, and after some discussion, a vote of confidence was passed in the speaker, Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh.

The Rev. Frank W. Lee, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Kwangtung, has arrived in Shanghai and during the present term is to deliver a series of lectures in the Shanghai (Baptist) College, Yangtzepoo.

Mr. R. W. Taylor, of the Empress of Canada, has reported to the Police the theft of a cash box from his cabin, between the 10th and the 12th inst. The box, owned by Mr. Taylor's private paper, containing his master's certificate, a roll of gold watch chain and other jewellery valued at \$91.

A highway robbery is reported from Ma Tau Kok. A man and a woman were returning from the Po Hing Theatre to Ma Tau Kok when at the junction of the Yau-ma-tei Road they were accosted by two men armed with sticks. The victims were forced to hand over their jewellery and money to the total value of \$51.25 cents.

As stated in yesterday morning's issue of the Daily Press, three people lost their lives in the great fire at Kennedy Town on Friday morning last. In one case an old woman leapt to her death from a verandah. The police have received reports of the two other deaths. An old man aged 83 years was burnt to death at No. 63, Belcher Street. A woman, aged 41 years, named Leung Hon, was also burnt in the blaze at No. 59, Belcher Street.

More fighting is expected to take place in Amoy during the next few days, says the N.C. Daily News, and the merchants and people are closing their doors in alarm. It is stated that General Kao Chuan Chung, Commissioner of Defences in Amoy, who has been trying to arrive at a friendly settlement with General Chwang Ts. Ping, has suddenly changed his mind and decided to defend himself. General Kao is for General Li Hou Chi, the ex-Tachun, and General Chwang against him.

In the annual report of the Western Bureau of the Philippines for the year 1919 (just published) occurs the following paragraph:—"Two daily telegraphic weather reports have been received regularly from Guam during the year at the expense of the Weather Bureau, and it is expected that within a few months we may be able to receive them also from Yap. Daily observations from these two stations are considered of the utmost importance for the forecasting of the typhoons which are most dangerous for the Philippines. Guam weather reports have been transmitted also by this Central Office to the foreign observatories of the Far East together with the Philippine weather reports."

BIG THEFT AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

The theft of a quantity of jewellery valued at \$1,150 has been reported by Mr. Ogilvy, residing at the Hongkong Club. The thief is believed to have entered Mr. Ogilvy's room sometime between the 10th and 11th inst. A box containing the jewellery was taken from a chest of drawers and forced open.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE CHINESE PIECE-GOODS GUILD.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As a protest to the statement which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst., "Boycott of Fancy Piece Goods by the Chinese dealers," we take leave to disclose the following facts:—

It was true that, at the request of the Chinese Piece Goods Guild last year, a Standard Form of Fancy Piece Goods contract was prepared by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, subject to the Guild's approval; but was rejected, as per reply dated 23rd September, 1921, by the then Chairman of the Guild, and we quote the following sentence from this letter:—"We beg to say that we cannot agree to some of the points mentioned therein." Since then the dispute has been the subject of protracted negotiation and, much to our regret, up to now no settlement has been arrived at.

Being anxious to do business, this Guild has prepared its own Standard Form of Contract. Now the position is that the Importers will only sell on their Standard Form of Contract; and similarly the Chinese dealers will only buy on their Standard Form of Contract. The dispute is being mediated by a third party, and we sincerely hope that a full settlement will be reached sooner or later.

As the matter stands, can the Chinese dealers be alleged to boycott to buy? If so, the Importers can be well be charged with a boycott to sell. There exists no boycott at all by either party; and, as business men, we want to do business.

Thanking you, in anticipation, for trespassing your valuable space.—Yours, etc., THE CHINESE PIECE-GOODS GUILD.

Hongkong, November 13th, 1922.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[THROUGH ROUTER'S AGENTS.]

BANDIT ACTIVITIES.

SUIPING AND HONAN CAPTURED.

HANKOW, November 13th. Information is to hand that Suiping and Honan have been captured by bandits. Anxiety is felt regarding the resident missionaries, of whom there is no news.

CHUNGKUNSHUN THREATENED.

The Bandits are threatening to attack Chungkuan, which has been evacuated by Europeans and Americans.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEAR EAST.

MUST BRITAIN ACT ALONE?

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 12th.
Up to the present the outcome of the negotiations is practically nothing. Both the French and Italians are still without instructions, and the British are reluctant to act alone.

RAFET AGAIN AGGRESSIVE.

Rafet Pasha has not only seized control of the administration but is overriding the Capitulations. Apart from the abolition of the super-tax on cereals, the tariff mentioned on November 7th is maintained. In effect, Rafet has obtained more than the Turks could have hoped to obtain at the Lausanne Conference.

WHILE THE ALPES WRANGLE.

A disquieting factor is the failure to reach a compromise regarding Allied control. The gendarmerie, whose numbers are increasing, are becoming a menace to the safety of the Allied army.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER ANGLO-FRENCH CRISIS.

LONDON, November 12th.

According to the *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent, an acute Anglo-French crisis has arisen in the Near East.

A state of siege has not been declared at Constantinople, as expected, because the French authorities have not yet received instructions.

Everything now depends on whether France is in harmony with Britain. It is the final chance of saving the Entente and preventing war, besides safeguarding the lives of a million civilians in the Near East.

French public opinion during the past week has shown unmistakable signs of a reversal of the Near East attitude, but the French Government remains sphinx-like.

On France's decision rests the corollary decision of whether France will expect the co-operation of Britain in Europe. It is recognised that France is in a dilemma, owing to the Franco-Kemalist agreement, which however can be repudiated in the interests of an Allied European settlement in the Near East and an Anglo-French understanding.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNED.

PARIS, November 12th.
The Lausanne Conference has been adjourned to November 20th, at the request of the British Government.

BREAD FAMINE IN

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, November 12th.
Advices from Constantinople dated November 9th refer to a bread famine resulting from importers refusing to land flour in consequence of the exorbitant Customs duties imposed by the Kemalists, and add that the situation "is expected to improve after the British occupation of the Customs houses."

The Allied occupation of the Customs is not reported from Constantinople.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES AWAIT

INSTRUCTIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 12th.
The situation is unchanged, and developments are unlikely before instructions from the Allied Governments have been received.

The Allied Generals and High Commissioners' conference at the British Embassy in the afternoon was adjourned.

The Allies have agreed to remove the censorship on Turkish communications with Ankara.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATED.

The British forces celebrated Armistice Day with an impressive ceremony at headquarters, when General Harington, Sir Horace Bumbold, the British community and representatives of all units were present.

The Turkish bakers in the Allied and Asiatic suburbs are refusing to supply Christians with bread.

PRELIMINARY ALLIED MEETING.

PARIS, November 12th.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Havas Agency understands that Lord Curzon has requested M. Poincare to arrange a preliminary meeting with regard to various pending foreign problems, at which a representative of Italy will participate with regard to questions interesting Italy.

M. Poincare has agreed to this, but the meeting cannot be held before Saturday, and it is not impossible it will be held next Sunday at Lausanne, where M. Poincare would be willing to go if London considers it more practical.

ISMET PROCEEDS TO PARIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 12th.

The divergencies of opinion, which hitherto have not improved, concern the measures of control.

The Nationalists demand complete abolition of control, the Allies insisting on its retention. Meanwhile an unsettled atmosphere prevails.

The inhabitants feel insecure, trade is at a standstill, and the exodus of the population continues. Numerous Turks are equally apprehensive regarding the future.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

THE CHILIAN EARTHQUAKE.

ANOTHER THREE HUNDRED

DEATHS REPORTED.

SANTIAGO, November 12th.

Three hundred deaths are reported in connection with the earthquake at Valparaiso, South-West of Copiapo (Chile).

TERROR STRICKEN INHABITANTS.

LONDON, November 12th.

Advices from Coquimbo, which was the centre of the earthquake, describe the panic of the residents, who were awakened at midnight by violent shocks and a terrific thunderstorm. They fled, terror-stricken, to the hills.

A WAVE SIXTY YARDS HIGH.

The sea receded three hundred yards and returned in the shape of a wave sixty yards high, stretching from Coquimbo to La Serena. The tidal wave created great havoc in the streets along the seafloor, throwing forty-ton lighters beyond the railway bridge.

[Coquimbo is the port for the Capital (Santiago), Province of Coquimbo, Chile. The town is situated in a small bay which forms the harbour and roadstead. There are no docks, but the anchorage is well sheltered. Vessels discharge and load by means of lighters. La Serena is a seaport and copper-mining town, with a population of 17,000, a few miles north of Coquimbo.]

THOUSANDS OF CASUALTIES.

SANTIAGO, November 12th.

A partial resumption of communications reveals the fact that the earthquake was greater than at first reported. It is estimated that at least a thousand were killed by falling houses or drowned by the tidal wave. Thousands are homeless and destitute.

In addition to the heavy casualties reported from Copiapo and Coquimbo, it is stated that five hundred are dead in the Valparaiso district. The town of Valparaiso was practically destroyed, and it seems certain that heavy casualties must have resulted in the towns further south, from which no news is yet available.

Tidal waves were experienced over a distance of twelve hundred miles, from Antofagasta to Valdivia.

TERRIFIC DISTURBANCE ON THE

OCEAN BED.

LATER.

It was the earthquake and tidal wave combined that effected the wide-spread destruction. The movement of the latter is described as indicating a terrific disturbance on the ocean bed, causing a great rent through which immense quantities of water were sucked in, culminating in a tremendous recession of the ocean, which several times swept outward and then returned in the shape of great tidal waves, flooding the seapoints and, in some cases, demolishing the waterfronts, wrecking or driving vessels ashore and leaving them high and dry. The President has ordered immediate relief measures.

RUMANIA'S DEBT.

WASHINGTON, November 12th.

The Rumanian Debt Commission is conferring with Mr. Mellon (U.S. Secretary of the Treasury) for the immediate funding of the Rumanian Debt of \$41,000,000.

RUMANIAN ARMAMENTS.

CREDIT OF NEARLY \$3,000,000

VOTED.

BEZIGRADE, November 12th.

The National Assembly, at a secret session, voted an armament credit of eight hundred million dinars.

A semi-official announcement states that the armaments are a normal necessity, and it is purely accidental that the vote coincides with the Near East complication.

The exchange rate of the dinar in London is at present 270 to £1.

THE GREEK AND ARMENIAN CONSULATES

are being besieged by passport hunters all day long. Unfortunately these people overload the road, and escape is cut off now that Thrace is in the hands of the Turks.

Several delegations had left for Lausanne before the postponement of the conference was announced, including the Serbian, Rumanian, and Kemalist delegates. Ismet arrived at Lausanne to-day, and decided to proceed to Paris. Apparently he will occupy the interim in conversing with French statesmen.

MORE SOVIET IMPUDENCE.

ITALIAN SHIPS SEIZED.

ATHENS, November 12th.

As a reprisal for the treatment of Italian Communists, the Soviets have seized ten Italian steamers in Russian Black Sea ports, including the liners *Carniola* and *Graa*.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENTS

BRITISH HISTORIAN PREVENTED

FROM LECTURING.

WASHINGTON, November 12th.

Mr. Weeks, the Secretary of War, has directed the commandant of the West Point Military Academy to recall the invitation to the Hon. John Fortescue, the British military historian, to address the cadets on Armistice Day, on the ground of the anti-American sentiments expressed in Mr. Fortescue's book "British Statesmen of the Great War." Mr. Fortescue in a statement has expressed his regret at attacking the United States, and explained that the remarks in question were made in the course of lectures at Oxford in 1910, and were published later in the book mentioned, referring to the American war of independence.

His attitude towards America has changed to admiration and respect since the Great War.

He is returning to England without lecturing to the cadets.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TRADE.

GOOD WORK BY CHAMBERS OF

COMMERCE.

LONDON, November 12th.

Speaking at Hoxton, the Conservative candidate, Major Morrison Bell, who was a member of the Parliamentary delegation to Brazil, said the Chambers of Commerce at Rio de Janeiro and San Paulo had intimated to the delegation that they would undoubtedly help to foster Anglo-Brazilian trade; while the British Ambassador there had declared they certainly had given an impetus to British enterprise in Brazil.

THE BOLL WEEVIL.

SATISFACTORY METHOD OF

CONTROL.

GAINESVILLE, Florida, Nov. 12th.

Dr. R. H. S. Sweeting, Director of the University of Florida experiments station, announces the development of a satisfactory method of controlling the boll weevil on short staple or upland cotton, at a cost not exceeding two dollars an acre.

INDIAN MILL WORKERS.

RETURN TO WORK.

ALMORAT, November 12th.

The striking mill operatives have resumed work, and expressed regret at the damage done to property. They have appointed representatives to negotiate with the mill-owners.

TOWAGE IN CANTON

HARBOUR.

A notification by the Acting Harbour Master at Canton (Mr. H. S. Sweeting) calls the attention of owners of lighters of foreign type to Article 10 of the "Canton Harbour Regulations," to which strict adherence must be given. This Article covers Article 5 of "The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea," which reads as follows:—

"Any vessel being towed, shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by Article 3 for a steam vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein, which she shall never carry."

That is to say, a lighter being towed shall carry a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side, so fitted and arranged as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points, i.e., from right ahead to two points abaft their respective beams. These side lights must be fitted with screens projecting at least 3 feet forward from the light so that the green light is not visible on the port side or the red light on the starboard side.

EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION.

INCREASE OF INSANITY IN

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK, October 3rd.

The increase of insanity in Chicago, where there are now 150 new cases every week, is ascribed by Dr. James Whitney Hall, Chairman of the Medical Commission on Insanity, entirely to the consumption of poisonous alcoholic concoctions sold as beverages by violators of the Prohibition laws. Before the advent of the Commission, between sixty and seventy mental cases were admitted every week to the Chicago hospitals. Now under Prohibition these hospitals are crowded beyond their capacity.

Dr. Hall points out that while the victims of over-indulgence in drink before Prohibition became shiftless wastrels, the present-day victim presents a far more terrible spectacle. He becomes a maniac, a train-wrecker, or home-breaker. He assaults innocent women and children. In many cases he dies from the effect of drink. In others he goes blind or insane and cannot be cured. — *Times*.

A LADY AMONG BRIGANDS.

HOW HER HOUSE WAS SACKED.

HER HUSBAND CARRIED OFF BY

EX-SOLDIERS.

In reference to the capture of yet another missionary, Mr. Ledger, by Honan brigands, the following is the copy of a letter received from Mrs. Ledger by the China Inland Mission in Shanghai giving details of what happened. Mrs. Soderstrom and her daughter, to whom reference is made, are both members of the China Inland Mission. Shenku, where they have been located in Honan, was recently burnt and these ladies were carried off, presumably by the same lawless men. The O.T.M. have since learned that Miss Soderstrom was subsequently sent to Chowkiakow with a letter from the brigand leaders, demanding \$1,000,000 ransom.

YENCHENG, Nov. 2nd, 1932.

Dear Mr. Hoste, I arrived here with my little boy yesterday evening. Mr. Luck has already written telling you about my husband being taken by the Tufei.

The whole thing came upon us so suddenly. We did not hear a single word of their coming until they were there—that was early on Saturday morning—just before daylight. Even then, we thought they were just some small local band of robbers and did not know until after they came to our premises and told us themselves that they were a large band, come from a distance—they said Shansi—and that they were thirty to forty thousand in number (*gan, si wan*).

I am thankful to say that not one of our Evangelists, schoolboys or servants came to any harm. They (the Tufei) ransacked our premises, however, and took our money. (I think my husband said it was about \$150, but I am not quite sure exactly. I know that my husband had only just two days' returned from Chowkiakow with \$100.) They also took our watches, my rings, and anything of any value that they could wear or use, such as towels, hats, my husband's overcoat and boots. But our clothes (foreign) were fortunately left.

They quite plainly told us that their reason for taking away foreigners is in order that we use all our influence with the Government to get them reinstated in the present army. They are the disbanded soldiers from Chao Ti's band, who fought for Chang Tso-lin. Nearly all those who were told off to look after us were nice young fellows and we felt very sorry for them as they told us that they would give anything to get out of their present predicament. But they said that they had no other alternative but to turn to their present way of life. In saying they were "nice" fellows, I mean, in comparison with the ordinary soldier. Of course, they thought nothing of looting the house, and came quite goodnaturedly to us with our watches for us to show how to wind them up, etc. But they listened to us preach the Gospel to them and got me to play the organ and sing hymns to them.

They took absolute possession of our premises and the head of that band which came to us and took my husband off, made his headquarters in our inn-yard and slept himself in a room there. My husband asked several times to see him, but he did not come. We were not allowed outside our tiny courtyard and were never left without at least four or five armed fellows with us. On Sunday morning they brought along the two Lutheran missionaries (gentlemen) from Ruchow, to see us, but only allowed them to stay about five minutes. They said that they had written to the Peking officials, but it seemed to be of no use.

We heard the tufei talking about some Frenchman that they had, and they several times asked us if we could speak French. Hence we think they must be the band which captured that French businessman. But we did not see him, so I cannot say for certain that he is with them.

When those who were guarding my husband came to take him to go away with them, they were really very sorry for me and tried to comfort me all they could by telling me that they would take every care of him and not let him come to any harm, and they promised me that they would keep by him. There were some other very horrid, cruel-looking fellows who came into our yard several times, looting, etc. and I greatly feared my husband getting into their hands.

The tufei used our inn-yard also to station a number of their prisoners and it was very dreadful to hear some being beaten and then we heard shots also and wondered whether they were shooting some, as well. We knew that many were shot and many also burnt in the city. The people told us that there was not one good house left in the city. They were all burnt to the ground.

Needless to say, we were in a state of dread as to what they would do to us, all the time—but the Lord helped us and we were able to be kept busy a good deal of the time attending to them medically. My husband opened a large abscess for one, and another had a badly burnt foot, and others had bad eyes, etc.

As my husband did not know that they were going to take him until the very last moment, he had no time to make any plans. (They had previously told my husband that they were not going to take him.)

After my husband was taken was the worst time for me, as we did not know what the soldiers would be like who were coming to take possession of the city, and we heard all sorts of tales. Some said they would be worse than the tufei. Hence we were just in a state of apprehension and dread, until we really found that they were all right. Then the whole place was in such a litter with all our

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON BRITISH WOMEN'S

GARDEN FETE.

ABOUT £630 RAISED.

The Canton British Women attained the end they had in view throughout the summer when on the 8th and 9th November they raised sufficient money about £630, to endow the bed in the Star and Garter Annex at Sandgate to which they have been subscribing since 1919.

On Thursday evening the Canton Amateur Dramatic Society gave a delightful performance of "A Tight Corner" for the benefit of the funds and on Friday afternoon a successful Garden Fete and Sale of Work attracted many visitors. The stalls did a brisk and profitable business, the tea garden was deservedly popular, while the Band of the First Division, discoursing lively music, was in itself an attraction. What with megaphones making sensational announcements, a hurdy-gurdy spasmodically bursting into tune, shouts from the side shows, and cries of delight from the children, there was not a dull moment, notwithstanding the dull weather. All darkness set in. Even then, an amusing auction sale was held till all was sold and the treasurer collected his cash by the light of a lantern. The antique red lacquer bath, which was presented to Mrs. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., was won by the holder of ticket No. 105; the silk jumper, which was presented by Mrs. Davidson, H.B.M. Consulate, and raffled at the Fancy Stall, was won by the holder of ticket No. 27; the baby's cot and doll raffled at the Children's Stall and won by the holder of ticket No. 68.

The British women tender their grateful thanks to all who helped them towards their success.

CHINA'S TARIFF QUESTIONS.

ABOLITION OF COAST TRADE

DUTIES.

The Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information states:—

The conference of merchant representatives under the auspices of the Finance Ministry has been in session at Peking for some time. One important decision was reached during the session when a resolution was passed requesting the Government to abolish all coast trade duties when the 23 per cent. surtax agreed upon at the Washington Conference is carried into effect.

Coast trade duties are levied on Chinese products that are shipped from one port to another in the country. At the first port the Maritime Customs levies an export duty of five per cent, and when instead of being actually exported, the goods should be shipped to another port, an additional duty of 23 per cent. known as the coast trade duty, is again levied. The purpose of this additional tax is to make the burden equal between goods that pass the Maritime Customs and those that pass the Native Customs. Goods entering the second port would be taxed if there were Native Customs Houses there. Hence they are taxed when there is a Maritime Customs House. As *Utan* abolition is now under consideration, the merchants want to have all double transit taxes abolished.

The following are the amounts of coast trade duties collected during the last ten years from 1912 to 1921:—

Year	Amount
1912	HK. Tls. 2,334,937
1913	2,438,166
1914	2,255,710
1915	2,517,713
1916	2,369,406
1917	2,351,340
1918	2,248,512
1919	2,585,059
1920	2,483,928
1921	2,330,072

The loss to the Government would be around two and a half million taels a year, or about \$3,750,000.

Krassin is reported to have declared that if the United States desired to send a commission of inquiry to Russia, "Russia would receive it only on the basis of reciprocity; herself sending a Russian commission to America, as Russia is much interested in the study of American economics."

boxes of clothes and chests of drawers, etc. turned out on the floors and things scattered about everywhere. The whole thing seemed to me like a horrible dream. The evangelists and Christians who were with me and who came in after my husband had been taken, all were very anxious that I should remain on at Shanghai and carry on the work just as when my husband was there. But, I really felt that I should go out of my mind if I were to stay there alone. I have felt better ever since I have left the place, and hope I shall soon feel ready to go back again, should it be your wish for me to do so. But just at present I shudder at the thought of it.

November 3rd.

We have just this morning had word that poor Mrs. Soderstrom and her daughter have been taken off by them as well. Oh! it is such a comfort to me to know that my husband will be able to comfort and help them. I felt sure God had a special purpose in my husband going—and now I see this is the first little "light" upon it. How much more anxious we should have felt for Mrs. and Miss Soderstrom had they been only taken and no gentleman to look after them.

This letter that I have written will give you some idea of what Mrs. and Miss Soderstrom have gone through. Only I think it would be much worse for them, as being inside the city they would have the burning houses all round them as well. May God just sustain them in this deep trial.

With warm regards to Mrs. Hoste and yourself. Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) MARY LEDGER.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POLISHED RICE AND

BERI-BERI.

VIEWS OF THE FAR EASTERN

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

At a meeting of the Planters Association of Malaya the Secretary read to the meeting important correspondence with regard to the disease of Beri-beri. He had not sent copies of the correspondence, he said, to the Chinese Chamber of Mines, seeing that Chinese labour was largely employed upon mines. The first communication on this subject was from the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, which, in August last, held a Congress in Java. The communication was as follows:—

Resolutions, concerning Beri-beri, of the 4th Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held at Weltevreden, in August, 1922.

(1) Whereas there is enormous annual loss of human life, with corresponding invalidism and disability, due to deficient diet in the countries of the Far East, and whereas the deficiency is mainly due to the over-milling of rice which removes a vital part of the essential food factors and whereas as nothing has been put forward in the past ten years which disproves that Beri-beri cannot be controlled by substituting unmilled for polished rice in countries in which rice is the staple article of diet and

(2) Whereas it has been demonstrated by Fraser and Stanton and others that a satisfactory standard milling is the presence of a minimum of 4/10 to 1 per cent. of phosphorus pentoxide in rice.

(3) Therefore be it resolved that this Fourth Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine considers it urgently desirable that the Governments concerned should take action to discourage the use of rice which is below this standard. Therefore be it resolved that, with a view to taking united action, the F.E.A.T.M. recommends the appointment of a commission to which each country is asked to send a delegate, which shall make recommendations as to the best methods of bringing Beri-beri under control.

(4) To assist in the attainment of the above object it is proposed that the Congress requests each Vice-President to present these proposals to the Government and that the General Secretary-Treasurer send official copies of these resolutions to the countries concerned. If favourable action is taken the Governments are asked to communicate with one another as to the place in which such Commission should sit.

The Secretary said he had been instructed to write to Dr. Malcolm Watson with regard to this matter, and the following was the reply:—

Batu Blah, Klang, 5th August, 1932.

The Secretary, The Planters' Assn. of Malaya.

DEAR SIR.—With reference to your letter of the 23rd July in which your Committee ask my advice as to any further action to be taken for the control of Beri-beri, the following is briefly the position as it appears.

2. It is generally accepted that Beri-beri in the East is due to the use of polished or white rice, and that were the use of white rice prohibited Beri-beri would disappear. Unfortunately, there is a widespread popular belief that whiteness in rice indicates purity and wholesomeness, consequently a rice miller must polish his rice or obtain a smaller price than another miller who polishes it.

3. Rice is produced in many countries, including the United States; the trade is international. Consequently if any one Government, by itself were to attempt to control the sale of white rice its action would raise the price of rice against its own people.

4. The abolition of the use of white rice could be achieved:

A. by the education of the public or

B. by the combined action of the Governments of all countries in which rice is produced or used. The former would be a very slow method—without any special advantages. Control by Governments could probably be effected through the Health Committee of the League of Nations in a relatively short time with the consequent saving of many lives.

5. The case for the control of white rice does not rest merely on the number of cases as Beri-beri admitted to F.M.S. Government Hospitals. The disease is not notifiable, so the total amount of incapacity produced by it, even in the F.M.S. is unknown. It is known that the disease is spread throughout all countries where white rice is the principle article of diet, and I believe all Governments would welcome solution of the problem. For these reasons I suggest the F.E.A.T.M. might ask Government to refer the question to the Health Committee of the League of Nations.—Yours faithfully,

MALCOLM WATSON.

The Secretary said it was generally understood that Beri-beri was more prevalent amongst the Chinese than other nationalities.

"The expletives of one age or nation are singularly unsatisfying to another," says *The Times*, and it gives as an instance that "Few Englishmen would find any relief in invoking the 'name of a dog'." That is true enough, and probably our great-grandchildren will find it hard to understand why in the Georgian era the working-man found a strange satisfaction in calling everything sanguinary when he might, with equal logic, have called it

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TALKING PICTURES. NEW GRAMOPHONE INVENTION.

A gramophone has been invented by Mr. Claude H. Verity, of Leeds, which will speak the words for cinema actors in exact synchronisation with their lips. Its mechanism, described by the *Manchester Guardian*, is rather elaborate. Two gramophones of a special pattern are used alternately, the changes of disc being made during any convenient pause in the dialogue. The two are linked together, and above them run two long rows of electric lights. By an arrangement similar to that used on sky signs the speed of the film running through the projector is shown by a wave in the lower row of lights; the speed of the gramophone is similarly shown in the upper row. The voice and the picture are fully synchronised when the two waves run along together.

To obtain relative synchronisation the film is numbered at intervals along its length; the gramophone is equipped with a counter which should correspond with the number on the film. Thus a breakage of film would not prevent the gramophone from stopping and starting in time with the film. Both devices are regulated by hand. The records for the apparatus would be made in the studio by the speaker or singer while witnessing the projection of the photographed scene. He must then match his lip movements with the necessary words.

In an experimental film regarding a speech made by Mr. Verity people were quite startled, he says, "to hear my cough at precisely the same instant as they saw it."

The invention has apparently great educational possibilities. Mr. Verity mentioned, as an illustration, the synopsis of a lecture drawn up by the Board of Education. "That lecture," he pointed out, "may be given by thousands of teachers, and each would be different. But with this machine a lecture could be standardised and given all over the country in exactly the way the Board would wish it. Or take political propaganda. Mr. Lloyd George could deliver a speech virtually in person to hundreds of thousands of people at once."

"It wouldn't do for everything, of course. That's where some of the trade who have opposed it make their mistake—they fear it would damage the success of the silent drama. There are some sorts of pictures it would not suit, and others, many of the dramas and most of the educational films, it would suit very well; but who, for instance, wants to hear Charlie Chaplin when he can be seen?"

The invention provides also the special cinema music at the appropriate moment. In a demonstration which Mr. Verity gave to the Leeds Gramophone Society single instruments, such as a pianoforte, were reproduced, it is stated, almost perfectly, but the success is less marked "when the machine has to tackle both the rich discursiveness and the full fabric of orchestral music."

CATHOLIC EXTREMISTS. BISHOP KNOX AND RITUALISM.

Bishop Knox lectured at the Church House, Westminster, on October 3rd on the subject of the report of the National Church Assembly upon Prayer Book revision. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, M.P., presided. The bishop suggested that the proposed alteration in the Prayer Book opened the door to ritualistic practices, and although a Royal Commission stated nearly twenty years ago that these practices "must be made to cease," nothing effective had been done in that direction. For half a century the bishops had been dragged behind the chariot wheels of the Catholic extremists, protesting, struggling, fulminating, but finally consenting.

The chairman afterwards described the lecture as a sample of clear episcopal guidance, and said he would have hesitated to say so strongly, what the lecturer had said about the bishops being dragged behind the wheels of Catholic extremists, but it was perfectly true all the same. The proposed changes had been described as a compromise, but we had come to the point at which further compromise was impossible. The revision of the Prayer Book was a compromise which was all on one side. He had been a supporter of the Established Church, and he now said with due recognition of responsibility that if the tendency to ritualistic practices was to be extended, the only possible way to avoid disestablishment of the Church was to have disruption. It was time for the great mass of the people who believed in the principles of the Reformation to say to those men in the ranks of the Church who were disloyal to its fundamental principles that if they were determined on coquetting with the Church of Rome it was time for them to get out, and to find churches where their practices could be carried out without outraging the consciences of their congregations.

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BROKEN GIRTH INCIDENT.

A broken girth lost Jefferson Cohn's horse Dauphin the verdict in the Prix Du Conseil Municipal worth £3,000 and one of the greatest events of the French Turf. After the jockey had weighed out and the horse saddled, the girth broke, and this was replaced by another, no one thinking that it would be lighter than the former. The jockey even did not take precautions.

Dauphin had the race at his mercy all the way and won easily. When the jockey was weighed in there was found a short difference between the girths. The girth was put in to make up the weight, but till the weight was four pounds under the declared weight, Dauphin was disqualified, and the race was awarded to Prodiges.

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AMERICAN POLITICS.

MR. HARDING FACES HIS TRIAL.

As the elections are proceeding in the United States the following interesting sidelights on the situation by Mr. J. W. T. Mason, the *Daily Express* correspondent in New York, are of interest. A new House of Representatives and one-third of the membership of the Senate is being chosen by the people. The elections will be the first test of national opinion since Mr. Harding became President. It is generally believed that the Republicans will suffer large reverses, but hardly of sufficient magnitude to put the Democrats back into power in the two houses of Congress.

There is general disgust with the inability of the national legislators to deal with the coal and railway strikers. Extravagance is charged against Congress, and the increased tariff rates which Congress is putting into operation are believed by the public at large to have been dictated by private plutocratic interests.

But this reaction against Congress is nothing new. Whatever party is in power has to stand the brunt of criticism caused by the low calibre of the men who go into politics. The record of the present Congress is so poor that the Democrats ought to look forward to a sweeping victory. Experience has shown that the party in opposition is neither better nor worse than the party in power.

But if the Democrats are returned again there is no guarantee times will be any better. So it seems the revolt against the Republicans, while certain to be widespread, will probably not be sufficiently extensive to hand the country back to the Democrats.

President Harding does not share in the unpopularity of Congress. He has made few enemies during his term, thus far. He has done nothing startling, positively or negatively. When he has spoken he has expressed the ordinary, commonplace view of the ordinary, commonplace person, and this fact has put him on a companionship level with the average voter. Mr. Harding's salvation is his lack of intellectual brilliance. In a crisis he doesn't know what to do. That means he does nothing, and lets nature take its course.

Therefore, Mr. Harding's ways of thinking are well understood by the mass of men. Nobody lies awake at nights wondering what sort of a starter the President intends to spring on the nation the next day. It is generally known that under President Harding the next day will be pretty much like to-day and yesterday.

Mr. Harding, having gone from the Senate to the Presidency, realises the prerogatives of Congress as the legislative branch of the national Government. He not only realises it, but he encourages it. Consequently, as they say in America, Congress has become the "goat." The President is ready to administer the law when Congress makes the entry in the statute books. He stands waiting, but the laws do not come. So the blame goes to Congress and Mr. Harding can look forward to the November elections knowing that though they may go against his party the nation will not mean to punish him.

GERMAN TRADE OUTLOOK.

LIVING ON CAPITAL.

The German Congress of Trade, which concluded its meeting at Breslau early last month, passed a resolution protesting against the taxation of profits solely due to the depreciation of the purchasing value of the mark. The President of the Central Traders, Dr. Louis Ravené, ascribed the present situation in Germany to the fact that the country had for years been expending its capital without creating any real new capital.

The German people, he said, were living, not on the profits of their labour, but on the sale of paper money and on the squandering of capital. In a number of occupations the output from labour had dropped to little more than one-half of the pre-war standard. The entire capital invested in public funds had already been spent; bank deposits, savings bank deposits, and capital sunk in urban real estate had enormously decreased in value, while the working capital of trade, industry, agriculture, and retail trade had shrunk considerably.

It was an unpleasant task for anybody to have to tell the nation that it must not spend more than it produced. German home prices had remained considerably below world prices because German businessmen had been working on a false basis. These low prices were usually achieved only by forfeiting capital, sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes under pressure.

The causes thus ascribed by Dr. Ravené to German commercial prosperity during the last two years are only part of the story, but they are a part that is constantly overlooked, and they help in some measure to explain the bewildering trade returns just published. German factories are filled up with orders, and unemployment can hardly be said to exist. But at the same time German capital is constantly shrinking, and in spite of the repeated issue of new shares, it grows steadily less in gold values. In fact it would appear that Germany is spending capital to make trade at prices that can only result in the loss of further capital. What is going on in the subsidised German railways is going on less obviously in German trade. The question is how long the process can last; but in any case it shows the need for a control, considerably more drastic than has hitherto been exercised. —Times.

The Federation of Medical and Allied Services has passed a resolution urging the Government to allocate £500,000 to cancer research.

BANK-NOTES MYSTERY.

350 STOLEN FROM WATERBLOW'S STRONG ROOM.

City of London and Scotland Yard detectives were recently called on to investigate an extraordinary theft of a number of bank notes.

The investigations are the result of a chance discovery of a Swiss 50-franc note which should not have been in circulation. The discovery was made by a member of the firm of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., printers and engravers, Great Winchester-street, E.C., while on a visit to Switzerland.

The note was one of a series marked 41V, which he knew had been put away in one of the strong-rooms of the firm's Finsbury works.

The member of the firm at once returned to London, a search was made, and it was found that about 350 of the series, which had not been sent to the Swiss Government because of an imperfection in their manufacture, were missing. The notes were printed last year.

The manner in which the bundle was taken is a mystery. The strong-rooms of the firm contain bonds and notes printed and engraved by them for many foreign Governments. When in circulation they would represent a very large sum of money.

None of the other bonds or notes in the strong-rooms is missing. There is no clue at present by which it is possible to fix the date when the notes were taken.

In addition to the bonds and notes in the strong-rooms, it is stated that plates from which they are printed are also stored there. Only the most trusted members of the firm are allowed to enter the rooms and the fact that an unauthorised person gained admission and removed the Swiss notes adds to the mystery.

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SHANGHAI	"CHIFSHING"	Thursday, 16th Nov.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 16th Nov.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HINSANG"	Friday, 17th Nov.	10 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 17th Nov.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 19th Nov.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 21st Nov.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHUNSANG"	Wednesday, 22nd Nov.	10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thursday, 23rd Nov.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Wednesday, 24th Nov.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 26th Nov.	D.L.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"DRUFAR"	Monday, 27th Nov.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KITSANG"	Saturday, 29th Dec.	3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIMOR LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Timor, calling at Welha, and Chiofo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about

Thursday 16th Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLFNIPPER"	...	Due Hongkong, 25th November.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	1st December.
"GLENBEG"	...	13th December.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENGARBY"	29th Nov.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movement are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

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Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and Central 3698.

[18]

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

5-passenger Dodge & Essex Touring Cars:

RUNNING TIME... \$5.00 PER HOUR.

WAITING TIME... 1.25 PER HOUR.

5-passenger Essex Sedan (closed) Cars:

RUNNING TIME... \$6.00 PER HOUR.

WAITING TIME... 1.50 PER HOUR.

7-passenger Chandler & Hudson Touring:

RUNNING TIME... \$7.00 PER HOUR.

WAITING TIME... 1.75 PER HOUR.

TELEPHONE:

Central 482 or 3552 ... 24, Des Vœux Road.

Kowloon 226 ... 26, Nathan Road.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 12th.

Amur Maru, Japanese str., 4,893 tons, Capt. H. Chiba, from Manila, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Hok Canton, Chinese str., 356 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Heong On, & Co.

Kwonglong, Chinese str., from Canton.

Mohani, Chinese str., 701 tons, Capt. J. H. van den Berg, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Yue Woo S.S. Co.

Tsuru Maru, Japanese str., 1,229 tons, Capt. N. Kikuchi, from Karatsu, with coal.—Yamashita S.S. Co.

November 13th.

Amazon Maru, Japanese str., 4,821 tons, Capt. J. Kurimura, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Daiichi Maru, Japanese str., 1,729 tons, Capt. J. Nishimoto, from Imashiki, with coal.—Suzuki & Co.

Hirano Maru, Japanese str., from Kong-mun.

Kanchow, British str., from Canton.

Kanto, British str., 1,142 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Saigon, with rice.—B. & S.

Shansi, British str., from Canton.

Suiyang, British str., 1,945 tons, Capt. W. Shoney, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Togo Maru, Japanese str., 2,280 tons, Capt. J. Mikuni, from Hongay, with coal.—M.B.K.

Teucer, British str., 3,756 tons, Capt. F. W. Hanney, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Titanium, Dutch str., 3,665 tons, Capt. J. J. Blauvelt, from Sourabaya, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Yuenyang, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Yubai Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

November 13th.

Amazon Maru, for Singapore.

Amur Maru, for Shanghai.

Chipping, for Canton.

Devalon, for Singapore.

Fukumi Maru, for Hongay.

Hokkaido, for Newchwang.

Hongkong, for Canton.

Hirano Maru, for Keelung.

Hsinchong, for Shanghai.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Kalgan, for Swatow.

Kanchow, for Shanghai.

Kwonglong, for Malacca.

Kuang Mon Hing, for Malacca.

Mogacar Maru, for Saigon.

Metan Maru, for Keelung.

Nanking Maru, for Singapore.

Palmer, for K. C. Wan.

Shansi, for Swatow.

Shinko Maru, for Hongay.

Suiyang, for K. C. Wan.

Tenshin Maru, for Hongay.

Titanium, for Batavia.

Unito, for Fusan.

Wag Har, for Canton.

Yubai Maru, for Singapore.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, Capt. A. J. Bailey, R.N.R., Commander, will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai (Wooming), Kobe and Yokohama at 2 p.m. on November 17th (Friday).

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Yokohama on November 11th, at noon, and is due at Vancouver on November 20th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Calcutta Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on November 12th, and is expected here on November 13th.

The s.s. *Tyndarus* (Blue Funnel), arrived at Seattle on November 9th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Alcinous (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 23rd.

Amur Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 27th.

Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 28th.

Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 3rd.

Empress of Russia, due Nov. 24th.

Mentor (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 6th.

Meriones (Blue Funnel), due today.

Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 21st.

Nelus (Blue Funnel), due Nov. 30th.

President Wilson (P.M.), due Nov. 26th.

Sanshi Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 18th.

DANGER OF OIL AT SEA.

There has been considerable talk in the Press just recently of a "Horse" paper with regard to the danger of oil at sea, and it seems to be almost impossible to get the British Government to realise this danger. Every vessel burning oil-fuel throws out into the sea at intervals a certain amount of petroleum, which is one of the most indestructible substances in Nature. It is not acted upon by oxygen, nor apparently by bacteria, so that when once thrown into the sea it remains floating on the surface indefinitely, spread out as a thin film which covers an immense area. This oil is becoming such a nuisance in harbours and docks that there is actual danger of its igniting. In America, in at least one case, the whole surface of the water became alight and set fire to a vessel in harbour.

The most serious aspect, however, of oil at sea is the danger to the spawn of fish, which floats on the surface. Fish is at present an almost inexhaustible supply of food, but if it kills the spawn, as seems almost certain, we may easily ruin the whole fishing industry, which is worth millions of pounds per annum to Great Britain alone. This point ought to be investigated without delay, and drastic steps taken to prevent any oil being discharged into the sea.

SHIPPING AND INCOME TAX.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Alexander Shaw moved a new clause in the Finance Bill to exempt from income-tax in this country the profits on shipping belonging to foreign countries which granted the same exemption to the shipping of the United Kingdom. The principal fact brought forward was that the United States by its Revenue Bill of last year offered to exempt from taxation the earnings of ships belonging to countries which granted a similar exemption to shipping registered in the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that as we had more ships to do business with the United States than they had to send here, it would obviously, on the face of it, be to the advantage of this country to enter into some such reciprocal arrangement as was suggested in the clause proposed. He made it clear that he would not offer any advice to the House on the decision it would come to in the matter. He instanced the far-reaching character of the proposal, since the principle, if accepted in the case of shipping might be extended to other industries; pointed out that the question required serious consideration between the Mother Country and the Dominions; and suggested that it would be well to wait to see the effect of the shipping legislation that was under consideration in the United States before coming to any conclusion in the matter. With such an attitude the shipping community will have to be content. There were few, probably, if any, who expected that at the present late stage, action would be taken with a view to the insertion of a special clause in this year's Finance Bill. The subject is complicated by our relations to the British Dominions and to other foreign countries. It would be manifestly impossible to extend a remission of taxation to the United States and not to our Colonies. It is for these to take the next step in the matter.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 13th, at 9.10—Warrior to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 14 deg. N. Long. 128 deg. E., moving N.

Nov. 13th, at 11.31—Pressure has decreased slightly from Formosa to Hongkong and increased slightly at Suruga, Shanghai and over the Bonins.

A new anticyclone has formed over China. The depression or typhoon to the east of the Philippines appears to be moving northward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 13th Nov., 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 68.21 inches, against an average of 51.21 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast: Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate; fine.

Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as Hongkong and Lamock. No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 13th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.91	29.91	29.91
Temperature	70	68	76
Humidity	47	77	52
Wind Direction	WSW	Calm	E
Force	1	0	1
Weather	B	B	C
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 12th	78		
Lowest open air Temperature on 13th	63		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 14th to 20th, 1922.

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Standard Time.		Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	H'kong Standard Time.		Height.	
		h	m.	ft.		in.	h	m.	ft.
Tues.	14	4	30	6	4	11	33	2	
Wed.	15	6	43	6	3	0	1	3	
Thur.	16	6	54	6	2	0	25	3	
Fri.	17	7	18	6	1	1	55	2	
Satur.	18	7	58	5	7	1	44	2	
Sun.	19	8	35	5	5	2	20	2	
Mon.	20	9	08	5	1	3	25	1	
		10	13	4	8	4	8	1	
		9	47	8	1	3	20	3	

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

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of the

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"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRAVEL REPORT."

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CANADIAN PACIFIC FARES TO ENGLAND.

Empress of Canada, Empress of Australia, Empress of Russia, Empress of Asia, CONNECTING WITH Empress of Scotland, Empress of France, Empress of Britain, Empress of India.

\$620.50 GOLD First Class
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\$412.84 GOLD Second Class

CONNECTING WITH Montreal, Montrose, Montclair, New, Oil Burning, Turbine 16,400 tons Steamers.

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All above Fares include First Class Railway Accommodation. Sleeping Car Fares, Vancouver to Montreal: Compartment \$72; Lower Berth \$25.50.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FIRST CLASS FARE TO EUROPEAN PORTS

Minimum Rate U.S.G. \$577.07

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First Class Accommodation Throughout.

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

as "CHINA" as "NILE" as "NANKING"

Nov. 27th. Dec. 12th. Jan. 6th, 1923.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

as "GORJISTAN" as "GORJISTAN"

To Swatow and Amoy. To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

IYO MARU ... Sunday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Dec.

MARSHILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

LIBON MARU ... First half of Dec.

LIVERPOOL via MARSHILLES.

TATSUNO MARU ... First half of Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Nov., at 10 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA.

TOTTORI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Nov.

Buenos Aires via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Nov.

SOMBAI via Singapore and Colombo.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 27th Nov.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Sunday, 10th Dec.

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

CALOUTTA MARU ... Monday, 20th Nov.

TATEISHI MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SANUKI MARU (For Kobe & Yokohama) ... Wednesday, 15th Nov.

HARUNA MARU ... Sunday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Central Nos. 299 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

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OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 22nd Dec. ... Shanghai (Kobe & Yokohama).

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF PARIS" ... 23rd Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF SUMA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to:-

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "THUOER" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th November.
 S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th November.
 S.S. "AGAFENOR" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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For freight and particulars apply to:-

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Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
POETHOS	...	...	14th Nov.
ARMAND BEMIO	...	...	29th Nov.
ANDRE LEBON	10th Nov.	15th Dec.	...

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2188. 14. Od. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 2120. 6a. Od.
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 RAILWAYS TIC. IS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE.

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S.S. "C. KAMEL", sailing 17th Nov., for HAVRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP.
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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms.
 Saloons and—Excellent cuisine.

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(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

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 HAMBURG ... Capt. W. B. Turnbull ... Friday, 17th Nov., at 12 Noon.
 HAMBURG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Tuesday, 21st Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

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**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

RR	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	22nd Nov.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	9,000	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARHAGE"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"FLASSY"	7,500	10th Jan., 1923	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,500	24th Jan.	do.
"NELORE"	6,500	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	21st Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,000	7th Mar.	do.
"KARNATH"	8,000	21st Mar.	do.
"KHYRER"	8,000	4th Apr.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,000	16th May	do.
"KASGAR"	9,000	30th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,849 15th Nov. 3 p.m. Calcutta via Singapore, Port-Swettenham & Penang.
 "ABRATON APCAR" 4,800 15th Nov. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
 "TAKADA" 7,000 22nd Nov. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,000 29th Nov. [Walla, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne].

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
 The Union P.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Perth, Melbourne and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KASGAR" 9,000 19th Nov. Shanghai & Japan.
 "TORILLA" 5,200 21st Nov. Japan.
 "FLASSY" 7,300 2nd Dec. Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First-class Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the cost of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
 All Cabin fares fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels (not exceeding 100 lbs. in weight) will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days prior to sailing.
 For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

21, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Tuesday, 21st Nov.

"JAYA MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 2nd Dec.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & BANGKOK.

"SEIKAI MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th Dec.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Teasing cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" (Omitting Shanghai) ... Wednesday, 14th Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAMURG MARU" ... Friday, 8th Dec.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via HUEI.

JAPAN PORTS, Kobe & Yokohama.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Nov.

KELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" ... Tuesday, 19th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:-

Tel. Central No. 4090. K. SHIMA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 24th November.

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... End of December.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
34, George's Building.**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 14th Nov. D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 15th Nov. 7 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 16th Nov. D.L.
NEWORWANG	"KANSU"	On 17th Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 18th Nov. D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Nov. D.L.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 19th Nov. 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 19th Nov. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Nov. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 21st Nov. 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOCHOW"	On 22nd Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Nov. D.L.
SHANGHAI & PUHOW	"LUCHOW"	On 24th Nov. D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO
 Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans in Saloon and
 State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
 weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly). Taking Charge on through Bills of Lading to all
 Western and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
 the inconvenience of transshipment at Weasung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

Bangkok.

For Freight or Passage apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS;

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave H'kong. for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	1st Dec.	5th Dec.
"CHANGHUA"	20th Dec.	4th Jan.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
 of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
 throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried;
 Unloaded Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.
Telephone Central No. 25.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 22nd November.
 S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 29th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.FIUME, having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 1st December.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 28th November.
 S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing second half of December.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing end of December.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

**U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.**

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fast to European Ports U.S. \$820.50 First Class

Throughout

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Nov. 22nd ... Arrives San Francisco

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Nov. 25th ... Dec. 14th

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Dec. 6th ... Dec. 25th

(Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice)

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives Manila

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Nov. 27th ... Nov. 29th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Fast to CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... Nov. 14th, 5 p.m.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

Fast to TAMPA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE

S.S. "HANOVER" ... Nov. 14th

S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to:-

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone Central 141, Cable Address "HOLAND" Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at Canton—REISS & Co.

